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Very naturally the Tammany machine has made haste to indorse the Chicago Tammany has no reputation to

Three months from to-day the presidential election will be held. It will not be held the first Monday in November, as inficated by a Cincinnati exchange

If it is true that Hon. William R. Morrison, of Illinois, has announced his intenthe talk of nominating him for the presidency on the Democratic sound-money ticket will suddenly cease.

A Columbia, Mo., dispatch says that a colored man in that city who has been studying "Coin's" book for some time, has become a raving maniac. Scores of men seem to have lost their capacity of intelligent reasoning after studying that work.

It will doubtless surprise most people to learn that more than 70 per cent. of the lard produced in this county the past six years has been exported. During the year 1893-4 75 per cent. of the lard of the country was exported, and last year 74 per cent.

Sound-money Democrats seem to have no well-defined preference for any particular mentioned. There is just one thing they tion, namely, that the chosen one is not a

When the campaign shall be a few weeks older there will be no real occasion for the to the Democrats that the Populists are too perverse to be used as a tail to the Democratic kite.

The hot weather of the past two weeks has been prolific of crime. Horrible murthat the intense heat had its influence in unsettling brains already ill balanced.

Desperate demagogues continue to tell people whom they believe to be ignorant that the Republicans propose to abolish all silver money. Those who are telling this story know that they are lying, and most people to whom they tell it have already found that they are being victimized by

After making all possible deductions, the building and loan associations in this city owed their investors \$6,661,722.61 a year ago. If it should come about that these investors should be paid in depreciated dollars. persons who are not considered as money sharks would be heavy

found sleeping in a St. Louis park several days after the convention, has been called a delegate to the silver convention. Such is not the case; he was a delegate to the Populist convention. The delegates to the silver convention were men who have

Can it be possible that Mr. Bourke Cockran has come back from Europe just in time to have the Democratic sound-money nomination thrust upon him? But, no; the Cleveland men, and there are still a few in that party, would not forgive him for his speech at the convention in 1892 against

The large number of men all over the sound-money Democrats who will not vote for Bryan and Sewall is a startling surprise a few weeks ago, that the entire Demohad gone over to the aid of the

The German Socialists declare that they will not play into the hands of Anarchists. because their aim is to remodel, not to destroy, says Dr. Sakoonlank, of the German Reichstag, and "we Socialists," he adds. "are united for the gold standard because the long-tested operation of economic laws assures us that it is the best standard for

A correspondent writes that the fraternal societies carry no fund for insurance, consequently the payment of claims in clipped dollars cannot affect them. But if the heirs of numbers who have been paying assessments the past twenty years in full dollars should be paid in half or two-thirds dollars would they not be cheated as surely as if their payments had gone into a re-

Such papers as the Cincinnati Enquirer cannot harm Bourke Cockran by intimating that he has been paid \$250,000 to espouse the McKinley cause. Mr. Cockran has never had the reputation of selling himself, and such papers as the Enquirer cannot make an intelligent man believe it now. The fact is the terrible arraignment of the Altgeld party by Mr. Cockran hurts because he

Considering the circumstances, the defection of Republicans who, in their lo-

has a large following

small. Now and then a man is reported as and making a speech, but the instances are rare. It is a well-known fact in politics men go from the Republican to the Democratic party, but when an investigation is made it is proved, nine times in ten, that the change is due to a lack of rather than a devotion to principle. A few men come 8.00 to assume that they are of more conseparty associates can consistently admit. They demand positions which they fail to Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier 20 cts get. They nurse their grievances, and after time find themselves is the enemy's camp-very bitter and very resentful. It is to the credit of Republican consistency that the number of such desertions is smaller this year than usual.

A CONSPIRACY AGAINST WAGES.

ticket threaten than ex-Representative

Bourke Cockran, of New York, in an interview published yesterday morning. In the Democratic party Bourke Cockran is not an unknown quantity. He is not only an orator, but a man of wonderful intellectual grasp. In the Houses of which he and Speaker Reed were members he was more nearly than any other man to his party what Mr. Reed was to the Republican. No greater tribute was ever bestowed upon a man by a national convention than was accorded to Mr. Cockran by the Democratic national convention of 1892, when it listened to his speech opposing Mr. Cleveland's nomination. During the last term Mr. Cockran served in the House he refused to obey Tammany, and thereby sacrificed his future political aspirations. In the campaign of 1892 the Cleveland leaders all over the country regarded Mr. Cockran as their most potential orator. After spoken Cleveland managers demanded Mr. Cockran come as an offset. Tomen in New York, enjoying in a high degree the respect of all except a few Tammany leaders. No man has been more loyal to his party and its doctrines than Mr. Cockran, therefore he explains his hostility to the Chicago ticket and platform on the ground that "no political convention can issue a valid license to commit offenses against morality." The Chicago platform has put Democrats where they must decide whether they will or will not "support the forces of order." For himself he is against the forces of "disorder."

Every sentence which Mr. Cockran uttered is worthy of study, but the closing was telegraphed should be weighed, cause they set forth the sources of prosperity. Those words are as follows:

To my mind there is but one test of prosperity which can be applied to a country and that is the rate of wages paid to labor. There can be no prosperity where low wages are paid. There can be no distress where the rate of wages is high. It can be easily demonstrated that this whole freesilver movement is a conspiracy against wages, and if the campaign is fought on this line I have no doubt that every Northern State-that is to say, every State in the Union in which it is practicable to hold a free election-will be carried by the intelligence and morality of the American peo ole against the monstruos propositions submitted to them by the convention which

ominated Mr. Bryan for the presidency.

That the "test of prosperity is the rate of wages paid" is a great truth established by the world's history. There is no real prosperity for the masses in the nations which use silver money, exclusively, because labor is so cheap that it practically has no price. The conspiracy of the silver mine owners to put the United States among the nations using silver money alone involves the reduction of wages by payment in dollars which will be but half dollars. The silver Senators in an address declared that in order to compete with the products of Japan the country must have the same money-a silver system. How would this help America to compete with Japan? Simply by paying silver dollars with half the purchase power of the present dollars. Doubtless Mr. Cockran had this in view when he denounced "the whole free-silver movement as a conspiracy against wages," and, because it is such he would have that issue pushed to the front.

THE LOYAL HOOSIER.

It is with deep gratification that the Journal notes another of the innumerable facts showing that the Hoosler is loyal to his country. He may have, nay, it is well Mr. Fall, of Massachusetts, who was to acknowledge frankly that he has, his faults, but a failure to respond to his gov ernment's call, to rally to its slightest need cannot be charged to his account. He is equal to the emergency; he rises to the occasion; he is ready to sacrifice himself. There are instances, it is true, which do not seem to sustain this assertion, as when the Governor shows a disposition to overrule the federal courts, but these really mount to nothing. The Governor himself would be ready to serve his country, was ready and waiting, indeed, to throw himself into the breach at Chicago, and it is no fault of his that a Nebraska man got there ahead of him and stopped the gap. Bryan was on the spot and, as has demonstrated before, propinquity may be as important an element in politics Matthews is willin' and all right when it comes to a real test. So other Hoosiers, as remarked before The fresh instance alluded to is a striking one. There was a postoffice at Speicher, a village on the Wabash, but like many other offices, there was "no money in it" and lots of bother, and one citizen after another refused to hold it. This refusal seems to dispute the proposition above enunciated as to Hoosier loyalty, but this is, of course, merely a seeming, and is no doubt explained on the theory that some one else was ready to take it and did not realize that it was an emergency that confronted him. And, in truth, there was justification for such belief, for each man must have felt that in rejecting an office he was doing an unusual thing and was natural to suppose that he was sione in the act. The chronicles do not relate how many Speicher citizens laid down their hands when the postoffice card was dealt them, but the list was sufficiently long to make it appear that nobody could be found to hold it, and an order to close the office was issued from Washington. Then the Speicher people realized what they had been doing. They saw that they had failed in a great and noble duty and that Speicher was likely to be held up to the scorn or wonderment of all Indiana as a town in which no man had the courage and loyalty to be postmaster. But it was not yet too late. Three men swiftly rallied from the shock and each offered himself as a sacrifice. No doubt others would have followed suit had there been need, but there was not. The government showed

magnanimity and instead of punishing the

call by declining to trust it with responsia quite prominent Republican in the past | bility once rejected, it re-established the coming out for the mine owners' ticket office and put one of three men in charge, All is now well in Speicher and the Hoosier reputation safe. Not soon again will that pending any general election, a few a postoffice go begging within the borders of the State and bring her people to shame.

THE ONLY REMEDY. Four years ago the canning establishment of Mr. Polk, in Greenwood, whose misfortune is a public loss, was running perous one. Giving employment to a large special products for the neighboring farmers, Mr. Polk has been a public benefactor. Four years ago, although competition might have been active in his line of production, he was able to sell his goods because there was a demand for them. If that demand had continued, he would have been doing more business and, by a small No man has more vividly presented the profit, would have been remunerated for dargers which the Chicago platform and

But four years ago such men as Governor Matthews, Senator Voorhees and all of that political faith were going up and that predicting should repealed prices realized for farm products, money would buy more dry goods, and the us. Thousands of people were led to be lieve these illogical promises, and voted for the Democratic candidates.

We all know the sequel. Prices are lower than ever before, the market doors of the world have not swung open to us, but ours have been opened to Europe. Hundreds of thousands of men who had full employment in 1892 were turned to idleness in 1893-94. Some have got back at lower wages; but neither the employed nor the idle have the money to spend for food that they had in 1892. Men in Mr. Polk's business began to realize that the demand at home was falling off and that no foreign demand was taking its place. Prices were put down and profits sacrificed, and yet the shrunken volume of the sales of canned goods has not been swollen. Mr. Polk has cut prices, and he has been forced to cut the prices of the products he has bought of the farmer Finally he has been obliged to suspend with loss to himself and the whole community.

What is the remedy? What power will make a demand which will cause Mr. Polk to recall his prosperity of 1892? A class of persons will tell us that if the mints are opened to the free coinage of the silver of the world, Mr. Polk's establishment will be filled with activity. This is evidently upon the supposition that coined silver dollars, if they are the property of the mine owners, will consume large quantities of canned goods. To the average mind, however, there is no connection between the coining of silver dollars for a bullion owner

and the large consumption of canned goods. There is but one way for the revival of the Greenwood enterprise, and that is that the hundreds of thousands of workers in the factory towns and cities of the country who are large consumers of canned goods be furnished the employment they When this shall be accomplished there will be an urgent demand for Mr. Polk's products, he will again be prosperous, and the condition of all those he employed and all those who sold him vegetables to can will

The first step, however, is to restore the confidence upon which rests commercial credit and without which industrial enterprise is impossible. But, even preliminary to this first step, is the necessity of strangling the conspiracy of the silver-mine trust and making it clear that so long as this disturbance over the demand of the silvermine owners continues, there will be less demand for labor and goods and lower prices. Free silver will only aggravate the evils brought by the Gorman tariff.

The finding of a new and immensely productive gas well so near Indianapolis as Broad Ripple, with the strong probability that it is tapping a great basin of gas like those about Kokomo, Muncie and Noblesville, settles the question of fuel in this city for some years to come and will at once have its effects upon the industrial interests here. Indianapolis has greatly profited by the use of this cheap and convenient fuel, but not to the extent it might have done had the wells been nearer at hand. The companies have never been able to supply all the manufacturing establishments here during the winter, when private rates are necessarily higher than can be obtained at Muncie, Anderson, Elwood and other points. For this reason many factories that would otherwise have been located here went to those places. With gas in great quantity less than ten miles away the situation is very different and gives this city an unequaled advantage as a manufacturing point. If the newly found supply proves as extensive as indicated Indianapolis will be in a fair way to enjoy a boom as soon as the election of McKinley buries the silver question out of sight.

Pending the repeal of the McKinley tariff candidate Bryan had the audacity to declare "that our laborers have sunk into deeper depth of poverty and woe than any producers on earth." And yet Mr. Bryan must have known that wages were then and are now higher in this country than elsewhere in the world. He must have known that there are millions of laborers in other lands-nations on the silver basis -who do not receive dimes for wages where American labor receives dollars. Knowing this, why did he make that baldly false and slanderous statement? Was he preparing for the revolution which was declared in the Chicago platform speech, for the triumph by bullets in case ballots failed, as threatened by the mine owners' agent in New York?

In several of the counties in this State the Republicans thus early have so complete an organization that the county headquarters have the names of all the Republicans who may be affected by the silver craze, and of all the Democrats who are not inclined to vote the Chicago ticket. Such a canvass in one of these counties where the silver defection was reported as 'frightful" has disclosed that it is of little consequence. Generally speaking, when such a personal canvass is made it will appear that more Democrats are hostile to the Bryan ticket than there are Republicans who will swallow Altgeldism because of their inclination to free silver.

In a letter published in 1892 ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa, predicted that the repeal of the protective tariff would "cause cents on every bushel of wheat, 15 cents on every bushel of corn, and 2 or 3 cents on every pound of cotton which could possibly be grown in the country." Very nearly the

men are predicting that free silver will do what they predicted four years ago free trade would do. Both are predictions for which no good reason can be given.

The new one-dollar silver certificate has on it the word "tranquillity" spelled with one "l." Somebody asked Mr. Smillie, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, about the matter, and he, assuming, lofty superiority, answered that as the word was spelled that way in the authenticated copies of the Constitution of the United States, and as the printers and engravers of the bureau must "follow copy," they had no option but to leave out one "l." This explanation is hardly satisfactory. In the authenticated copy of the Constitution the word "choose" is spelled "chuse." Would the exact Mr. Smillie follow copy in that instance if he were called upon to use the quotation? In that even more sacred document, the Declaration of Independence, "British" is spelled with two t's, and the United States begins with mall "u." Would Mr. Smilile dare reproduce "United States" uncapitalized upon a treasury note or other government document even with so good an authority as the Declaration? Hardly; and it is foolish for him to defend the use of the other error on the ground of a hard and fast

A Kansas man was so infatuated with the free coinage idea that he could do nothing else but talk about it, lost his mind, and is now in the insane asylum gibbering "sixteen to one." It is a minddestroying theory, and its advocates everywhere should take warning.

Even Oklahoma robbers may be painted blacker than they actually are. The latest mail robbery out there was committed by the stage driver himself instead of the Dooley gang of professional criminals, to whom it was charged.

If young Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will now kindly stay married and so keep out of public notice all will be forgiven.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Cantious. Curious Investigator-Which do you prefer, my good man-beer or whisky? Dismal Dawson-Which you got?

A Courage Producer. "There is no need to be afraid of mice. said she, "if one will but think."

"Think what?" asked one. "That the mouse is merely a sort of bargain counter marked-down rat.'

The Cheerful Idiot. "There is nothing remarkable in the camity between the growler and the stoveblacking," said the Cheerful Idiot, "There is none," said the practical

boarder. "Inanimate objects cannot---" "Oh, yes they can. One is rushin' and the other is polish."

A Threnody. (Or something of the sort.) The candidates are goin' 'round, The beer is flowin' free: They come and shake me by the hand, Declarin' love for me; I get some dough each now and then, But still I'm filled wit' shame-Fer wat care I fer udder t'ings, When we can't win a game?

Oh, let me t'ink of udder days, When we was at the fore; When not a blush of shame it brought To talk about de score; And if I drop a good sized tear, Don't hold me none to blame-Dey's nottin' left but memories, Since we can't win a game

The Rooster's Lament. Come listen to my woeful tale, And shed with me a mutual tear. Let mirth assume a mourning veil, And melancholy grief bewail

The sorrows of a chantieleer. was so handsome once, and gay, A valiant party's pride and choice. Intrepid, honest-in a way--

Somewhat erratic, people say,

And rather premature of voice; But, notwithstanding this defect, As fair a bird as you could find. With legs athletic, spur-bedecked,

With plumage bright and comb erect, And such a jaunty tail behind. I roosted with the Democrats. And loved them, whether right or wrong. I rode exultant on their hats, And sounded all the sharps and flats

Of their capricious, changeful song. And thus, through triumph or defeat, I served them for affection's sake, Untired, pugnacious, but discreet,

Until at last we chanced to meet Some howling fakirs by the lake. They gave us there a raree-show-A Punch and Judy sort of play. Where Punch goes storming to and fro, And bangs poor Judy, till, you know,

And 'mid the general rant and rout The fakirs captured me somehow; With curse and jeer and frantic shout They pulled and hustled me about, And left me as you see me now.

Ah, woeful case! Ah, cruel fate! My feet are webbed from toe to toe; My walk is but a waddling gait; My comb is gone, and, sad to state, I gabble now, instead of crow.

still remember with a sigh Those happy days when on the gale Was echoed back my battle cry; For Democratic hearts beat high When hope was anchored to my tail

But now the time has come. I fear. When hope must cut her anchor loose; For who will condescend to cheer A bird but half a chanticleer, And half a Populistic goose?

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The friends of Sims Reeves a few weeks

ago congratulated him on the birth of a son. Sims Reeves is seventy-four years of

Queen Victoria has had the happiness of giving her consent to eighteen marriages among her thirty-two grandchildren now

Dresden is considered one of the centers of musical culture, yet it has not had until recently a good concert hall. A few weeks ago a new hall was completed, the acoustics of which have been pronounced good. It is modeled after the Gewandhaus, at Leipsic, and its capacity is 1,400 seats. The violoncello is not an instrument in the playing of which a girl can display grace as well as talent; yet, like everything else, it is falling into the hands of women. The highest prize at the last examinations of the Brussels Conservatory was won by the violencellist Elsa Ruegger. At a recent introduction of an English Bishop to his see, somebody noticed a Dublin graduate wearing an Oxford hood. He pointed it out to the Bishop and said that he person stood there with a lie on his "Well," replied his lordship, "you can hardly call it a lie; but it is certainly

Tommaso Salvini recently wrote to manager who tried to induce him to go the stage again, that apart from the difficuity of getting together a good company for such a repertory as he desired, he was prevented from complying with his request y an appearance on the stage after his powers had declined.

physician, Dr. Bismarck's private schwenninger, recently had a public lecture and conference in Berlin, at which nearers were invited to ask questions Among the opinions expressed by the docor were these: That medicines never heal seases; that the reasons why men lose

and were first introduced by deformed women; that vaccination is useful, but should not be compulsory, &c. DEBT TO

That famous "Wagner bubble" continues to "burst" in the most brilliant manner, remarks the New York Post. Last year over a thousand Wagner performances were given in German opera houses; last week the Berlin opera completed a cycle of all of Wagner's operas (excepting. course, "Parsifal"); next week the Bayreuth festival begins; Munich has its usual Wagner series during the summer; Budapest has two nearly complete Wagner

cycles during the Millennium Exhibition; The Rev. W. E. Clarke, of Apia, Samoa, thinks that the religious side of Robert Louis Stevenson's character has not received due recognition. He says that on every Sunday night Mr. Stevenson conducted family worship, in which a chapter from the Samoan Bible was read verse by verse by the members of the household followed by the Lord's Prayer from the English prayer book; then one of the Sa moans prayed in the vernacular, and finally Mr. Stevenson read a prayer which he himself had composed during the week. Mr. Clarke stated, moreover, that Mr. Steven-Church, and he characterized him as "a am." deeply religious man." speaking from the most intimate acquaintance.

A London paper says that some time ago the Princess Maud went shopping strictly incog. While she was walking along the street she was accosted by a little street arab who was the happy possessor of a tangled crop of brown hair. He was busily engaged in the absorbing task of earning his living (and, perhaps, some one else's as well) by retailing "fresh spring flowers, penny and tuppence a bunch." The Princess stopped by him, and while choosing some flowers she was a little startled by whisper: "It's all right, miss, I know yer; but I'll keep it dark and won't split on The princess smilingly shook her head in denial. "Yes, I do knows yer" I twigged yer di-rectly.

THE SUFFERING FARMER. He Shares the Hard Times with Other Classes of Citizens. Philadelphia North American.

A great deal is being said nowadays about the sufferings of the farmer, and because he hasn't been making much money lately and finds it difficult to pay his debts, the country is urged to adopt a mercial ruin, but national dishonor. read the harangues of the Popocratic demagogues one might suppose that of all the classes of people which make up the American Nation, the farming class was alone true that the very contrary of is the fact. As a nation is a living organism there can be no true prosperity which is not shared alike by all its members, any more than there can be a healthy body any part of which is diseased or any function of which is out of order. The United States has been feeling the pinch of hard times for the past three years, and no section of the community has been exempt from the general distress. The farmer has suffered with the rest of us. He has suffered from the competition of a cheap foreign labor, against which it is impossible in the nature of things to furnish an adequate protection. He is compelled to find a market abread for his surplus products, and that market of late has not been a profitable

The reason for this is not to be found in the alleged appreciation of the gold dollar, about which scheming and unserupulous politicians have been making such an outcry in the rural districts. To say that the gold dollar has increased in value is to tell a deliberate untruth, although if it had increased in value, the farmer would have no reason to complain, but the reverse. His false free silver friends assure him that the dollar is worth twice what it was twenty years ago. At that rate, the sixty or seventy cents a bushel which he gets for his wheat now is as good as \$1.20 or \$1.40 a bushel before the alleged appreciation of the gold dollar began. But there has been no such appreciation. The decline in the market price of farm and other products is due to another and very different cause. It is due to an increased supply of those products in the markets of the world at a lower cost. It is due to the opening up and cultivation of enormous areas of wheatgrowing territory which a few years back was virgin soil.

It is due to the cheapness with which great crops are raised in Russia, in Egypt, n India, in the Argentine Republic. It is due to the wonderful reduction which has taken place in the cost of transportation from the farm to the market place. The gold standard has had no more to do with t than the canals of Mars or the mountains in the moon, and the debasement of the currency, apart from the stigma of shame which it would place upon us as a nation of repudiators would only make matters worse, because by disorganizing the commercial and industrial world it would throw thousands out of employment, and so reduce the consuming capacity of the home market. It is not denied, however, that the farmer has suffered, but so far from having been the chief sufferer from the terrible stress of the times, if the truth could be known, it would, we believe. appear that the agricultural interest has endured less distress and sustained a smaller measure of loss than any other.

What, for example, are his losses com pared with those of the capitalists, small and great, who have seen their property annihilated by the stringencies of the times. Wall street is held up by the ignorant and malicious Popocrats as the embodiment of arrogant and oppressive wealth; but what a fearful tale of woe the annals of Wall street since 1892 exhibit! The loss through the depreciation in the market value of securities during the past four years amounts to thousands of mil lions of dollars; but it has never occurred to any one to attribute those losses to the appreciation of gold or to demand as a npense for them that the government of the United States should default on its obligations and should empower all debtors bound by any special contract to do the same by making payments at the rate

of 53 cents on the dollar. Then there is the manufacturing interest how about that? Isn't that as much entitled to help and sympathy as the interest for whose benefit the Popocrats are undertaking to enforce a policy of private spoliation and national dishonor? Millions of are invested in manufacturing plants, and millions of men and women. in ordinary times, find profitable employment in its operation. A large proportion of that plant is standing idle now, and thousands of operatives are living on their savings or on their credit, or on their But the manufacturers are not demanding the admission of silver to free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. The farmer mustn't suppose that he is the only person who is hard up, or that he has special claim to consideration superior to those of the community at large. We are all in the same boat to ther, and the man who wants to bore a hole in the bottom of it will have to be restrained.

Another Solution. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

It is claimed by free-silver orators and writers that silver is the unit; that gold has appreciated until it is a 200-cent dollar that the volume of money is insufficient that the amount of money per capita is too small. It is also claimed that we, as a Nation, are so wealthy and powerful that we can coin money and fix its value regardless of what other countries may do. and that the stamp of the government fixes the value of the coin, making it worth its face. If this is all true, why not call in all our 200-cent gold and recein it at its present commercial ratio with silver, the silver being the unit? The relative value of the coins would be the same as proposed by Jefferson and Hamilton when our government first began coinage. The effect of this would be at once to nearly double the present gold reserve of the treasury, bringing it up to about \$200,000. 600. Again, a great many people now have more or less gold on hand. say that thousands have gold where one person has silver bullion or stock in silver mines. All these millions of people now owning gold would have their doubled in value, or, as free-sliver men claim, brought up to the real value. Those who have no gold would not lose anything but would be sharers in the general pro perity brought about by the increased volume of money. All paper based on gold would be redeemable as now. The stamp of the government would make it as goo as now. If by free coinage we can doub the value of all the silver in the surely we can halve a 200-cent gold dollar and make each half worth 100 cents. Give us free coinage of both gold and silver at the new ratio. Our power as a nation to fix values is omnipotent. Den't wait the slow process of coinage by the mints; is sue certificates, as now, on deposit of silver bullion or old gold coins, and the milnium will be here. Columbus, Ind., Aug. 3. Musical Item.

"What new piece of music you played just now?" asked Gus De Smith of one "That's no new piece; only the piano be heir hair is because they have it cut and ing out of tune makes it sound that

THE CATHOLICS

B. TYLER'S LECTURE BETHANY CAUSES MUCH COMMENT.

High Praise for Accomplishment o the Church of Rome-A Dull Day at Acton.

Yesterday was the first day of the Sunday-school convention at Bethany. The lecture of the morning was delivered by Dr. B. B. Tyler, of New York city, who is pastor of the Church of Disciples on West Fifty-sixth street. His subject was the "World's Debt to the Catholic Church," He expressed a wish that the time might come when representatives of various re-Mgions might come to the Bethany Assemson was a regular attendant at the English | bly and each tell "What I am, and why I

"But," said he, "as we haven't reached that point, I undertake to speak in behalf of the various churches, beginning with the world' debt to the Roman Catholic Church, and speak in succession of the world's debt to the Lutheran, Protestant, pair of large, pathetic brown eyes and a Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal. Baptist and to the Disciples of Christ. There is an apparent incongruity in the name of the Roman Catholic Church. is catholic, it isn't Roman. This, however, the lad saying in an excited and familiar is hardly a fair criticism; the word Roman | that President Martin made. He said that signifies merely that the members of this church acknowledged an authority, in minsterial matters, whose abiding place is in (more emphatically); "yes, Princess Mawd; the city of Rome. There is no other Christian body that so well deserves the name catholic; first, as to territory covered, and second, as to the people reached and influenced. Wherever Christianity exists among men, this church is known. It not only has gone everywhere, but it reaches and influences all classes, rulers and ruled, princes and paupers, millionaires and beggars, rude and refined.

"The world is indebted to a Roman Catholic for the discovery of America, for the invention of printing, for the preservation of the Bible and of manuscript copies of the same, for government and order feeling the pinch and stress of these dis- among the people during the busiest cenmissions cannot be told in part without giving a large place to the work of the Roman Catholics on the foreign mission

"There are sociologists who think that the 'golden age' of the workingman belongs to the fourteenth century. But that was the 'golden age' of the Roman Catholic Church. It then dominated every department of life. In the matter of union, Church for an example which may well be imitated by every Protestant. I do not say that the union which characterized the Roman Catholic Church is the unity for which our Lord prayed; it is not. But the Roman Catholic Church says certain things are fundamental and essential, and in these union is maintained. Protestants say certain truths, facts, principles and precepts are fundamental and essential and then proceed to divide and organize rival institutions on motives which all argue are neither fundamental nor essential. The world is indebted to the Roman Catholic Church for some of the best devotional literature in existence; and what shall say of church architecture, stately music, fine sculpture and magnificent paintings? When we visit Europe to admire and enjoy these things, we are paying a tribute to the sons of the Roman Catholic Church. But let us come down to matters near us and more prosaic and practical. The priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church is of more value in the control of a considerable element of the populations of our great cities than are the police. Imagine what would result if by the stroke of a pen this power was instantly removed. This lecture has caused more commen and discussion by the members than any

other address given this season. At 2:30, the report of the treasurer of the Sunday School Association was read; total amount received. \$1,342.22; expenditures, \$1,-311.84; balance on hand, \$30.38. In the evening E. S. Conner, of Nobles ville, president of the Sunday school convention, lectured on "Friend of Our Activities." He said, "The spirit of holy sacrifice prompted our forefathers to lay the foundation of a mighty republic and impelled them to develop and illustrate the principles of the world influencing civilzation of the North American continent That civilization is composite; many ele ments and principles have been laid under tribute to its formation, the chief of which is the religious element, an element which incarnated led to the belief that God is Father of all men who fear Him and work righteousness. As the natural consequence the conviction grew that man is free mora:ly; capable as man and responsible to God. Hence many are either actually or nally identified in the interest of the kingdom of God. Here virgin soil has been found for Bible conception, religious ideas and divine principles. Here the church flourishes and seeks to restore apostolic Christianity in its ordinances and doctrine firm that in this the trend of our work is increasingly more and more efficient." lence of the church, what it had done for for is that is shall remain an honest dollar missions, but said they needed to have con- in the discharge of all debts, where not centration of forces. Of the value of the Sunday school, he spoke at length, saying that though limited it has done much tion, leading us to forget prejudices, dog- to 16 by our government independent of mas and preparing for union trained in the spirit and letter of the law. that the character of its definite and tical materials work are the mind. heart The instrument with which this work must be done is the word of God. To-morrow at 11:00 o'clock Rev. Tyler will deliver an address on "The Religious Character of Abraham Lincoln.

Miss Mildred Franklin, the outgoing mis sionary, left for Terre Haute and on her departure her friends presented her with a Bible and some pictures of the Bethany buildings. Mrs. Sarah Franklin, mother of Miss Mildred, will start on a lecturing tour through the central part of Indiana in Octoher. She has quite a collection of interesting curios from India where two of her daughters are already, as missionary teachers. She has just received a letter from an Indian boy, who is in one of her daughter's He addresses her thus: "To the great Mam Sahib who lives in Bedford, Ind. in the great U. S.-Danya Lingh sends To-day is Children's day at Bethany and in the morning Rev. Mr. Tyler will give a ecture, and from then until noon there will be exercises by the children. In the afternoon a part of the programme will be crowded together and the rest of the time given to the children's exercises. Friday is W.C.T.U. day and for that especial association Mrs. Louise S. Rounds, of Chicago

DULL DAY AT ACTON. Only Thirty People Attended Morning Services.

will lecture and Mr. J. G. Wooley will also

Yesterday morning the pavilion bell at Acton was rung twice, several hymns were which was to have been preached by Rev. J. T. O'Neal, pastor of the Furnas-place Church, Indianapolis. Mr. O'Neal was good natured about the very small audience, but said he never had preached to empty benches and didn't intend to begin doing it now, so instead of a sermon the meeting was changed to a song and prayer service. which lasted an hour. It is hard for the cottagers, after the excitement of the mon. The week's shopping is generally done then while it is cool, and the day is consumed by straightening things up after the previous day's influx of visitors.

This week will more nearly approach the old-time Methodist revival, for no lecture or entertainment will be on the programme of the week and nothing will be allowed to take place to interrupt the religious ser-vices. There will be the mourner's bench the old familiar songs, the enthusiast hand-shake and the triumphant ich were so common in the past days cton encampment, and the ministers say they expect the revival services to be very intense during the days bich

Yesterday afternoon Dr. R.

to his absence the Rev. Mr. Westhafer preached the afternoon's sermon from the scond verse of the eighteenth chapter of Jeremiah: "Arise and go down to the potter's house, and there I will cause thee to hear my words." Mr. Westhafer gave a very valuable talk, rather than a sermon, as he had been a potter and was familiar with the trade in all of its details, and drew the spiritual analogies and interpretations from the lesson as one familiar with the work. He said he had gone to several Bible commentaries on the subject of the lesson of the potter, but finally decided that they did not know very much about the business, so he took the lesson in his own hands and his applications of the potter and his work to the spiritual life were well drawn.

At 4 o'clock the first cottage prayer meeting of the year was held at the cottage of Mrs. Smith, on Franklin avenue, and it was led by Mrs. Carr, of Roberts Park Church. These prayer meetings will be held every afternoon of the week over the encampment. In the evening Rev. C. B. Rawls, of the Edwin Ray Church, Indianapolis, had charge of the services, and the meeting was characterized by the great earnestness of the congregation as well as eader. Mr. Eldridge and his wife were to have had a part in yesterday's programme, but they failed to arrive and will take charge of their work to-day. The Epworth League services last evening were well attended and the league will continue them every evening of the week. Their hour is from 7 to 8 p. m.

At 10:30 this morning Rev. T. H. Willis preach, Rev. E. S. Dolph at 2:30 p. m. and Rev. A. N. Marlott at 7:30 in the evening. Several new croquet grounds were opened yesterday and the longed-for tennis court will be marked off to-day, so the tournaments will begin at once. Sunday's service Dr. Gobin and Dr. Martin gave a short talk on the advantages of the church schools over the secular, in that they developed a student more symmetrically by developing his spiritual as well as his intellectual life. There was consideradiscussion yesterday about a remark it was a fact that the State of Indiana was filling situations in schools from the highest to the lowest places by graduates from the State schools and not of the

church schools Among the visitors at the encampment are Miss Alice Vogler, of Hope, who is vis-iting at the cottage of Mr. Dronberger, and the Misses Gary, of Rushville, who are visiting Miss Aiti Roberts. Among the new arrivals at the hotel as shown by the register are: Mr. C. Tinsley, of Jeffersonville and the following from Indianapolis: Mrs. Nelson, B. F. Kohne, Will C. Bishop, W. E. Shellerig and family, J. W. Caterson, W. Franc Fait, Mrs. C. Fait, Miss Nan-nette Fait, E. B. Rawls, H. J. Black, E. H. Fruland.

THE PENTECOSTAL BAND.

Unusually Large Crowds Witness the Sunday Exercises at Marion. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 3 .- The Penta Band of religious workers which is in camp at Matter's Park, in this city, drew a large crowd yesterday. It was estimated that at one time there were fully seven thousand people on the ground and it is thought that during the day eleven thousand people were at the park. The day was the last big day of this year's Fully 115 workers or ministers have been in camp here and for ten days services have been conducted three times each day, the evening service sometimes running far into the night. The Pentecostal Band resembles somewhat the Salvation Army, but does not do as much street work. founder of the organization was the Rev. Vivian A. Drake, a Free Will Methodist who formed the first band about eleven years ago. He took a company of missionaries to Africa a short time later, and, dying at Sierra Leon, was buried there. Since that time the head of the organization has been the Rev. Thomas H. Nelson, who is in charge of the meetings here and who declares his adherence to the orthodox Methodist Church. Any convert in the Salvation Army may preach, "workers" in the Pentecost Bands are men and women who have been given a four years' course at the Workers' Rest and Training Home at Indianapolis. This is also the national headquarters. The building is opposite the deaf and dumb institute, where the organization has property valued at about \$8,000. Here the young men and women with talent, who express a desire to devote themselves to the work. are given a theological course in many respects similar to that required of a candidate for a charge in the Methodist Church, Yesterday afternoon religious services were conducted in four huge tents, in different parts of the grounds and each was thronged by as many as could get within hearing distance. During the afternoon five "workers" or ministers were ordained, There were nine candidates, but four failed to pass. The chief interest of the day centered in the baptismal services, which took place in one of the small lakes in the park. Fifteen were baptized, while about

thirty others were sprinkled. The meetings will close with the services to-morrow evening. From here the workers will scatter to the four winds and Rev. Nelson will go to Canada on a vacation,

Captain Worrell's Consistency. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Some years ago I wrote some articles in defense of the silver dollar as an honest dollar, which were published in the Journal, copies of which I have. After quoting from said article, the Anderson Democrat says; "It has been several years since Worrell indulged in these honest expressions of opinion, and he seems to have outgrown

I wish to say that I have not outgrown my advocacy of an honest dollar, as the Anderson Democrat would make believe. At the time I wrote the Journal articles, to which reference is made, I was contending This is our privilege and holy aim. I af- that the silver dollar was an honest dollar in the discharge of all debts, public and Then the speaker talked of the benevo- private. And what I am now contending wrote the Journal articles, and that it shall not be debased to the bullion value of silver by free coinage at the ratio of l

other nations.

There is only one thing in all my past speeches and newspaper articles on the money question that is not to my present liking, and that is the fact that I was, until came to know better, influenced to the point of saying some bitter things by reading certain "Greenback" and literature, which I have since found to be false. At one time, from the persistance with which the charge was made, and not denied, I believed that the act of 1873 was sneaked through Congress. I am better informed now. And further, as illustrating the point, I have now in my possession a book published in 1884, in which the statement is made that Senator Sherman, while chairman of the finance committee in the United States Senate, said: necessary to depreciate the notes (greenbacks) in order to create a market 15r the bonds." I have since consulted the Congressional Record of the day on which Senator Sherman is said to have made the above statement, and I find it to be false. Many of the miserable lies started during the last dozen or fifteen years on this subject have been exploded, and we are better informed now-that is, those who desire to be. And yet, amid it all, I have never wavered one moment in my adherence to sound and honest money, and my effort in defending the maintenance of the present gold standard until by international agreement we can have the free coinage or sliare not inconsistent with one word that I have ever spoken or written on the subject, and I challenge the production of a single instance. I will say, further, that, had I made the mistake of becoming a fiatist, it would not take me two minutes to disavow it, in view of what I understand to be my duty as an American citizen in the present contest; and I have no fears of "grinning ghosts" of Populistic polemics, for I hold myself ever ready to meet the latter, calamo valora, whenever and wherever they may present themselves properly avouched. JOHN WORRELL.

Indianapolis, Aug. 2. Row It Would Work.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Your correspondent E. M. G. states in this morning's Journal that if the country were to adopt free coinage of silver it would not affect the "fraternals." Suppose a man has been a member of a fraternal organization for the past twenty. five years and has paid his assessments and all the beneficiaries who have been paid their certificate; have received 100 cents on the dollar, based on a gold standard. If the country were to go to a sliver basis and he were to die his beneficiary would only receive to cents on the dollar. Any one can see that this would destroy the mutuality which all fraternal and asessment companies claim is their chief cornerstone. The effect would be that the states of all members who have died up to the present time would have receive noney worth 100 cents on the estates of members dying after the coun try had gone to a silver basis would only receive about 50 cents on the dollar. Franove the age of members back twent or twenty-five years no more cas